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(19) (CA) **APPLICATION FOR CANADIAN PATENT** (12)

(54) Method for Synthesizing Stable Single-Stranded cDNA in Eucaryotes by Means of a Bacterial Retron, Products and Uses Therefor

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ABSTRACT

A method for producing in vivo stable single-stranded DNAs in eucaryotic cells. The DNAs are multicopy single-stranded DNA (msDNA) structures constituted by a RNA and a DNA portion. The group of genes (retrons) producing said coupled RNA and DNA portions of the msDNAs and the gene encoding reverse transcriptase (RT). The transformed eucaryotes harboring these retrons. The new msDNAs which are encoded by the new retrons. Utilities are disclosed.

The invention concerns the field of recombinant DNA. More particularly, the invention relates to an in vivo method of synthesis of stable single-stranded cDNA in eucaryotic cells by means of a bacterial retroelement called a retron. The invention also relates to new eucaryotic vectors carrying the necessary elements to produce the single-stranded DNA-RNA hybrid structures. Moreover, the invention relates to transfected eucaryotes, e.g., yeast, plant cells and mammalian cells. Uses are described for the new products.

10 Gram-negative bacteria such as Myxococcus xanthus, Stigmatella aurantiaca and Escherichia coli have been found to contain a retroelement called a retron. In TIBS, 16, 18-21 (1991a), the authors report on a peculiar type of satellite DNA, named multicopy single-stranded DNA (msDNA). These molecules are characterized by a structure which comprises a single-stranded DNA branching out of an internal guanosine residue of a single-stranded RNA molecule by a unique 2',5'-phosphodiester linkage. These molecules are thus single-stranded DNA-RNA hybrids. Reverse transcriptase is required for the synthesis of these msDNAs. In Ann. Rev. Microbiol., 45, 163-186 (1991b), the authors present a comprehensive review on msDNAs. Also see msDNA in Bacteria, Lampson et al., Progress in Nucleic Acid Research and Molecular Biology, 60, 1-24.

20 The production of single-stranded cDNA by reverse transcriptase as a template is an obligatory step for RT-mediated transcription of retroelements. See Retroelements. See Weiner et al., Ann. Rev. Biochem., 55, 631-661 (1986) for review. This includes integration of retroviruses into mammalian genomes, production of infectious retroviruses from pro-viruses integrated into genomes,

retrotransposition of retroelements, and formation of pseudo genes in eucaryotic cells.

However, single-stranded cDNAs produced in vivo by RT have never been directly detected, probably because of their instability.

10 While the production of msDNAs in bacteria has been a most significant development, the in vivo production of single-stranded DNAs in eucaryotic cells, e.g., yeast or higher eucaryotic cells like plant and mammalian cells, is of even greater interest. Eucaryotes have well-known advantages over procaryotes for producing target molecules. There is an important need to produce stable single-stranded DNA in a sufficient yield for numerous practical uses in research and in industry. This invention has made an important contribution in that respect in producing single-stranded RNA-DNA structures which are detectible, stable and useful.

In accordance with the invention, a fundamental finding has been made. It has been discovered that single-stranded DNAs which are stable can be produced in vivo in eucaryotic cells.

20 Briefly described, the invention provides a method (or process) for producing in vivo stable, single-stranded DNAs in eucaryotic cells like yeasts or plant cells or mammalian cells. The method of the invention produces a single-stranded cDNA by means of a retroelement called a retron. The single-stranded

DNA is produced as an integral part of a branched RNA-linked multicopy single-stranded DNA (msDNA) structure. These structures are stable, i.e., detectible after production and isolation in spite of the fact that they are constituted of RNA and DNA, both single-stranded. The method of the invention also provides such msDNAs which contain foreign DNA and RNA fragments in the DNA and RNA portions, respectively, of the RNA-DNA structure. Though different from the known bacterial msDNAs, these molecules are designated as msDNAs or "modified" msDNAs, because they have the characteristics and unique features of msDNAs as described herein.

10 The invention also provides retrons. Retrongs are genetic elements which contain the coding region msr for the msRNA and msd for the msdDNA of the msDNA molecule, respectively, and the gene for reverse transcriptase (RT). The retrongs which are new in accordance with the invention, have sequences which are different from known bacterial retrongs in that the non-coding region has been shortened, specifically the region between the transcriptional initiation site of the selected promoter and the initiation codon of the RT gene.

20 The invention also provides retrongs which are new by virtue of the fact that, unlike known bacterial retrongs, the RT gene is positioned upstream of the msr-msd region, in reverse relationship of that in bacterial retrongs. These new retrongs produce greater yields of msDNAs.

 The invention further provides new types of msDNAs which are new by virtue of having been produced by the novel retrongs. These msDNAs contain a foreign DNA fragment in their DNA portion, for instance, a single-stranded fragment complementary to the mRNA of a particular target gene (antisense DNA) and thus, may be valuable tools to inhibit or change the expression of undesirable proteins. Similarly, msDNA can also contain a foreign RNA fragment.

 Further novel embodiments of the invention are transformed eucaryotic hosts with retrongs which have been identified from bacterial sources. Also new are eucaryotic hosts transfected with the new vectors discussed above.

Various uses for the new single-stranded RNA-DNA structures are described.

DEPOSIT OF GENETIC MATERIAL

Plasmid YEp521-M1 has been deposited with the American Type Culture Collection (ATCC) under Accession No. 74092.

Plasmid YEp521-M4 has been deposited with the ATCC under Accession No. 74093.

Plasmid YEp521-M5 has been deposited with the ATCC under Accession No. 74094.

- 10 FIG. 1 illustrates the biosynthetic pathway of msDNA synthesis.
- FIG. 2A shows the structure of the typical bacterial msDNAs. FIG. 2B shows the structure of msDNA-Ye117.
- FIG. 3 shows the arrangement of genes in the retroelement responsible for the production of msDNAs.
- FIG. 4 shows a comparison of the domain structures of various bacterial RTs.
- FIG. 5 shows plasmids YEp51 and YEp52.
- FIG. 6 shows the restriction map of the 11.6-kb EcoR1 fragment.
- FIG. 7 shows a diagrammatic representation of plasmid PC1-1BPv4,
- 20 YEp521-M1, YEp521-M2, YEp521-M3, YEp521-M4 and YEP521-M5.
- FIG. 8A shows bands a and b of a sequence polyacrylamide gel for the production of msDNA-Ec67 and FIG. 8B shows a schematic representation of extension of the 3' end of msDNA by AMV-RT and RNase A treatment.

FIG. 9 shows Southern blot hybridization of msDNA-Ec67 produced in S. cerevisiae.

FIG. 10 shows a diagrammatic representation of plasmid YEp521-M5. Darkened region in the retron represents 50-bp antisense DNA for cdc28 (cloned into the XhoI site) inserted into the msd region of retron Ec67. Also shown is the 50-bp antisense DNA for cdc28.

FIG. 1 Biosynthetic pathway of msDNA synthesis. The retron region consisting of the msr-msd region and the gene for reverse transcriptase (RT) is shown on the top of the Figure. Solid arrows indicate the locations of two sets of inverted repeats (a1 and a2, and b1 and b2). Open arrows indicate the genes for msdRNA (msr), msDNA (msd), and RT. The primary transcript is considered to encompass the upstream region of msr through the RT gene, which is shown by a thin line at step 1. The thick region in the RNA transcript corresponds to the final msdRNA. The branched G residue is circled, and the initiation codon for RT is also shown. On the folded RNA, a triangle indicates the 5' end processing site at the mismatching base. The dotted lines at steps 3 and 4 represent DNA strands.

FIG. 2 (A) Structures of hybrid DNA-RNA msDNA are shown as follows: Mx162, Mx65, Sa163, Ec107, Ec67, Ec86 and Ec73. (Ann. Rev. Microbiol., 45, 163-186 (1991)) (B) Structure of hybrid DNA-RNA msDNA-Yel17 is shown.

FIG. 3 Arrangement of genes in the retron element responsible for the production of msDNA. A single-copy retroelement on the bacterial chromosome contains the region required for the production of msDNA. All known msDNA coding regions contain three genes organized in a similar manner, as shown in (A): A gene, msd, codes for the DNA strand of msDNA. A second gene (msr) is situated, 5' to 3', in the opposite direction and codes for the RNA strand of msDNA. A closely

positioned ORF codes for the RT. Transcription of this region initiates at or near the 5' end of msr and extends beyond msd to include the ORF. A set of inverted repeat sequences, a1 and a2, is also conserved among msDNA coding regions (short arrows). The circled G corresponds to the residue in the RNA that will contain the 2',5' branch linkage in msDNA (see also FIG. 8A). (B) For the E. coli retron Ec67, the region encoding msDNA is only a small part of a large element found on the chromosome (open bar). The junction of the Ec67 retron with the host chromosome is flanked by 26-base directly repeated chromosomal sequences, as shown by arrows. The Figure is not drawn to scale.

10 FIG. 4 Domain structures of various bacterial RTs. The regions with closed bars and with stippled bars represent the RT and RNase H domains, respectively.

 FIG. 5 Yeast expression vectors YEp51 (7.3-kb) and YEp52 (6.6-kb). The structures of two yeast expression vectors are diagrammed. Both are composed of sequences from the yeast plasmid 2- μ m circle (smooth single line) spanning REP3 (▨▨▨) and the origin of replication (■), from the bacterial plasmid pBR322 (jagged single line) spanning the ColE1 origin of replication and the gene conferring ampicillin resistance, from the yeast genome spanning the gene LEU2 (▨▨), and from the region 5' to the yeast GAL10 gene (▨▨), extending from the
20 Sau3A site at -495 from the transcription-initiation site to the SalI site present in plasmid pNN78-44 at +13. A cloned gene inserted in YEp51 in the SalI, SalI-to-BamHI, SalI-to-HindIII, or SalI-to-BclI sites pointed labelled I in the Figure, terminating at a site in the 2- μ m-circle sequences indicated by the blocked arrow (T). Similar transcription would be obtained with genes inserted in the HindIII or HindIII to BclI sites of YEp52. Restriction enzymes: R, EcoRI; H, HindIII; B, BamHI; S, SalI, P, PstI; Bc, BclI. See Broach et al., Experimental Manipulation of Gene Expression, Academic Press Inc., New York, 1983.

FIG. 6 Restriction map of the 11.6-kb EcoRI fragment. In the Cl-1E map, the left-hand half (EcoRI to HindIII) was not mapped. In the Cl1EP5 map, the locations and the orientations of msDNA and msdRNA are indicated by a small arrow and an open arrow, respectively. A large solid arrow represents an ORF and its orientation. See Lampson et al., Science, 243, 1033-1038 (1989).

FIG. 7 Diagrammatic representation of plasmid PC1-1BPv4, YEp521-M1, -M2, -M3, -M4 and M-5. Diagrams show only the regions (shaded bars) inserted in the yeast vector, YEp521. These regions contain retron-Ec67 and restriction sites shown are only those which are used for the construction of plasmids. Short arrows with msr or msd are the locations and the orientations of msdRNA and msDNA. Long arrows with RT represent the gene for RT and its orientation. Thick arrows represent the GAL10 promoter and its orientation of transcription. Letters on top of bars are the sites of restriction enzymes: H, HindIII; Ba, BaII; Pv, PvuII; B, BamHI; and S, SmaI.

FIG. 8 A sequence polyacrylamide gel of the production of msDNA-Ec67 in S. cerevisiae.

(A) Total RNA prepared from 0.9ml of a late-log culture was used for detecting msDNA with AMV-RT as described herein below. The RT reaction mixture was subjected to electrophoresis on a 6% sequence-urea-gel. An aliquot of the reaction mixture was treated with RNase A prior to gel electrophoresis. Lanes 1 and 2 (G and C lanes, respectively) are DNA sequence ladders of pUC19 sequenced by chain termination method (Sanger et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA, 74, 5463-5467 (1977)) for size marks; lane 3, the AMV-RT products with total RNA from yeast cells harboring YEp521-M1; lane 4, the same sample as lane 3 except that it was treated with RNase A prior to gel electrophoresis; lane 5, the AMV-RT products with total RNA from yeast cell harboring YEp521. The sample was treated with RNase A. Lane 6 is an MspI digest of pBR322 labeled with [γ - 32 P]dCTP with the Klenow fragment of DNA polymerase I. Numbers at the right-hand side indicate fragment sizes in base pairs and arrows with letters indicate positions of msDNA.

(B) Schematic representation of extension of the 3' end of msDNA-Ec67 by AMV-RT and RNase A treatment.

FIG. 9 Southern blot hybridization of msDNA-Ec67 produced in S. cerevisiae.

(A) Total RNA fractions prepared from a 2.5ml culture of yeast cells harboring YEp521-M1 (lane 1), and YEp521-M2 (lane 2) and from E. coli CL83 harboring pCL-1EP5c (lane 3) were used. After blotted to the nylon membrane filter, msDNA-Ec67 was detected with the nick-translated 140-bp msr-msd DNA fragment as a probe. An arrowhead indicates the position of msDNA-Ec67.

10 (B) Production of msDNA-Ec67 in S. cerevisiae harboring YEp521-M1, -M3, and -M4. Total RNA fractions prepared from a 2.5ml culture of yeast cells harboring YEp521-M1 (lane 3), -M3 (lane 2), and -M4 (lane 1) were used for Southern blot hybridization as described in (A). An arrowhead indicates the position of msDNA-Ec67.

FIG. 10 YEp521-M5 was constructed from YEp521-M4 by inserting into the msd region an XhoI site and into that site, cloning a 50-bp extraneous (foreign) dsDNA fragment which is complementary to mRNA of cdc28. The XhoI site was added into the msd region of YEp521-M4 by PCR. This construct was then digested by XhoI; then the antisense DNA was ligated into the msd region of retron Ec67. This plasmid was transformed into yeast (SP-1) and the subsequently
20 expressed msDNA designated herein as msDNA-Ye117. This is a novel structure.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF ILLUSTRATIVE EMBODIMENTS OF THE INVENTION

In accordance with this invention, it has been discovered that a transfected yeast, Saccharomyces cerevisiae, produces a genetic structure, described as a synthesized, branched RNA-linked multicopy single-stranded DNA (msDNA). One such msDNA produced was msDNA-Ec67. msDNA-Ec67 was synthesized from retron-Ec67.

The production of other representative msDNAs is described.

Several msDNAs have been described in the literature. Some of these are the following: Mx162 (Dhundale et al., Cell, 51, 1105-1112, 1987); Mx65 (Dhundale et al., J. Biol. Chem., 263, 9055-9058, 1988b); Sa163 (Furuichi et al., Cell, 48, 47-52, 1987a and Furuichi et al., Cell, 48, 55-62, 1987b); Ec67 (Lampson et al., Science, 243, 1033-1038, 1989b); Ec86 (Lim and Maas, Cell, 56, 891-904, 1989); Ec73 (Sun et al., J. Bacteriol., 173, 4171-4181, 1991); Ec107 (Herzer et al., Mol. Microbiol., submitted, August 1991); msDNA from E. coliB (Lim and Maas, Cell, 56, 891-904, 1989).

10 References 2, 3, 9 and 14 herein cited are attached to and co-filed with this patent application and are incorporated herein by reference.

The msDNAs. The msDNAs are often referred to in the literature by a numeral preceded by a suffix indicating a host origin. For instance, "Mx" referring to Myxococcus xanthus, and "Ec", referring to E. coli and "Sa" to Stigmatella aurantiaca.

20 msDNAs are unique molecules which in spite of extensive diversity, share similar structural features. Generically, msDNA may be described as being a molecule which comprises a branched RNA which is covalently linked to a single-stranded DNA by a 2',5'-phosphodiester bond between the 2'-OH group of an internal rG residue and the 5'-phosphate of the DNA molecule, and which RNA is non-covalently linked to the DNA by base pairing between the complementary 3' ends of the RNA and DNA molecules, which RNA and DNA form the stable stem-loop secondary structures. The msDNA molecule is encoded by a primary RNA transcript, pre-msDNA, which contains an open-reading frame (ORF) downstream of the msr locus encoding a polypeptide which has sequence similarity with retroviral RTs and a highly conserved sequence common to RTs.

The pre-msDNA may alternatively contain its ORF upstream of the msr locus, in which event the retron will be of like construction.

In FIG. 2 which shows typical msDNAs, the RNA portion of the molecule is shown "boxed"; the balance of the structure being the ssDNA portion.

It will be noted that the molecules all show a branched rG residue, a DNA-RNA hybrid at the 3' ends of the msDNA and msdRNA, and a stem-loop structure in the RNA and DNA strands. The branching ribonucleotide, G, is circled and the 2',5'-phosphodiester linkage to the first deoxynucleotide is indicated.

Retrons. A retron is a small genetic element to date found to be of 1.3 to 2.5-kb in length constituted of an msr-msd region and by the gene for encoding reverse transcriptase (RT). The coding region for msDNA is indicated by "msd";
 10 the coding region for msdRNA is indicated by "msr".

A comparison of all known msDNA coding regions reveal that this locus contains three genes organized in a similar manner. See FIG. 3. A gene called msd codes for the DNA portion of msDNA. A second gene, msr, is situated 5' to 3', in the opposite orientation of msd, and codes for the RNA chain. Thus the genes msd and msr are covergently oriented so that their respective 3' ends overlap by several bases.

This overlap is equivalent to the H-bonded DNA-RNA structure formed by the overlapping 3' ends of the RNA and DNA strands in the msDNA molecule. For Mx162, the overlapping msd-msr genes, like the hybrid structure of the msDNA they
 20 produce, comprise 8 base pairs. See Table I for typical overlap lengths of various msDNAs.

Determination of the nucleotide sequence in the vicinity of the msd-msr genes revealed a closely-linked open reading frame (ORF). This ORF is located immediately upstream from msd, but is transcribed in the same direction as msr (as shown in FIG. 7). The initiation codon of the ORF is situated as close as 19 base-pairs from the start of the msd gene for the Ec86 retron of E. coli B, but as much as 77 base-pairs for the Mx162 retron of M. xanthus.

Another conserved feature of the chromosomal locus that codes for msDNA is a set of inverted repeat sequences, designated a1 and a2. Sequence a1 is located just upstream from the start of the msd gene, while sequence a2 is positioned immediately 5' to the G residue in the msr gene that forms the 2',5' branch linkage in the msDNA molecule (FIG. 4). The inverted repeats display a large degree of nucleotide sequence diversity among the different known loci encoding msDNA, as well as differences in size. For example, the inverted repeats (a1 and a2) found in the retron locus encoding Mx182 are 34 nucleotides long, while the inverted repeats for the Ec86 retron of E. coli B are only 12 bases in size. Despite their diversity, these repeat sequences are located in the same positions (as shown in FIG. 3) for all known loci encoding msDNA. As discussed in more detail below, the position of these inverted repeat sequences is critical to the synthesis of msDNA.

It will be helpful to refer to the above discussion when the aspects of the invention are discussed which provide for an inversion in the organization (position inversion) of the RT gene with respect to the msr-msd coding region, and in the discussion of shortening the non-coding region between the transcriptional initiation site and the initiation codon AUG of the RT gene.

The promoter for the msr-msd region is upstream of msr. Transcription is from left to right, encompassing the entire region including the RT gene. As described in further detail hereinafter, the replicating vehicle for transfecting the eucaryote host may harbor one promoter for the msr-msd and the RT, or it may contain two promoters, one for the msr-msd region and the other for the RT.

It is within the scope of the invention that retrons be constructed to yield an msDNA which differs from the typical msDNAs by features other than the common, conserved and characteristic features of msDNAs described above. For instance, it is not excluded that the length and/or location of the set of IRs a1 and a2 in the retrons be varied providing they remain in the same location discussed above. Thus, the size and/or location of the loops in the stems of the msDNA can be varied.

Further, it is not excluded that the extent of or overlap of the base pairing of the 3' ends of DNA and RNA in the msDNAs be influenced (increased or decreased) by appropriate manipulations. Whether such variations will be desirable will depend on the ultimate utility proposed for these msDNAs.

General Features of msDNAs. Table I is a summary of the structure of representative retrons.

Reverse Transcriptase (RT). The domain structures of bacterial RTs of representative retrons are shown in FIG. 4.

The RT gene is normally located downstream from the msr-msd region.
 10 In the new retrons which differ from the bacterial retrons, their relative positions are reversed, the msr-msd region is located downstream of the RT gene.

The biosynthesis of msDNAs has been described in Inouye & Inouye, Ann. Rev. Microbiol., 45, 163-186 (1991b) and Herzer et al., Mol. Microbiol., submitted, August 1991. A schematic of the synthesis is shown in FIG. 1. A primary transcript (pre-msdRNA) is considered to encompass the upstream region of msr through the RT gene, which is by reference to FIG. 1, shown by a thin line at step 1. The thick region in the RNA transcript corresponds to the final msdRNA. The branched G residue is circled, and the initiation codon for RT is also shown. On the folded RNA, a triangle indicates the 5' end processing site at the mismatching
 20 base. The dotted lines at steps 3 and 4 represent DNA strands.

In summary, the primary transcript from the msr-msd region is believed to serve not only as a template but also as a primer to produce the msDNA. Synthesis of msDNA is primed from an internal rG residue of the RNA transcript using its 2'-OH group. Thus, msDNA is branched out from this rG residue by a 2'-5'-phosphodiester linkage.

There will be described hereinafter the transformation of yeast cells harboring plasmids which contain a retron (which includes the RT gene) for expression of the desired msDNAs. The description is of a best mode to date to express msDNA-Ec67 from its retron, Ec67.

1. Synthesis of msDNA-Ec67. For the expression of msDNA-Ec67, plasmid YEp52 was used. Plasmid YEp521 was constructed by introducing the multiple cloning sites of pUC19 (Yanisch-Perron *et al.*, Gene, **33**, 103-119, 1985) into YEp52, which was designed to obtain high-level, inducible expression of a cloned gene under the GAL10 promoter in yeast. YEp52 contains the ColE1 origin of replication (OR), a promoter of the GAL10 gene, LEU2, the 2 μ -circle origin of replication, and the 2- μ circle REP3 locus. See FIG. 5. See Broach *et al.*, Experimental Manipulation of Gene Expression, Academic Press Inc., New York, 1983.

10 Retron-Ec67 was prepared from plasmid pCL-1BPv4 in which the 4-kb BalI-PvuII fragment (DNA from fragment from the BalI to 2nd PvuII site from the left end of the map depicted in FIG. 5 was cloned into the HincII site of pUC9. *E. coli* harboring this plasmid produces msDNA-Ec67 (Lampson *et al.*, Science, **243**, 1033-1038, 1989).

A total RNA fraction was prepared from cells transfected with pC1-1EP5c; pC1-1EP5c contains the 5-kb PstI(a)-EcoRI fragment encompassing the entire 4-kb BalI-PvuII sequence in PC1-1BPv4. See FIG. 7.

20 The construction of plasmid YEp521 proceeded as follows. The DNA fragment containing the pUC19 multiple cloning sites were isolated by digestion of pUC19 with EcoRI, the cleaved ends were filled in with the Klenow fragment of DNA polymerase I, and then digested with HindIII. The resulting 54-bp fragment was cloned into YEp52 by replacing a fragment between the BclI (filled in with the Klenow fragment) and HindIII sites, resulting in YEp521.

YEp521, thus constructed, contains the multiple cloning sites from pUC19, except for EcoRI, downstream of the GAL10 promoter.

The 4-kb HindIII-BamHI fragment from pC1-1BPv4 (see FIG. 7) was cloned into the HindIII and BamHI sites of YEp521.

As a result, the msr-msd region and the RT gene of retron-Ec67 were placed downstream of the GAL10 promoter. This plasmid is designated YEp521-M1.

Plasmid YEp521-M1 is illustrated in FIG. 7. The shade bars are the regions inserted in yeast vector, YEp521.

It will be noted that the RT of retron-Ec67 gene is located behind (downstream) the msr-msd region.

2. Production of msDNA in transformed yeast. A yeast strain (SP1, a vra3 leu2 trp1 his3 ade8 can gal2) was used. Transformation of the yeast cells was carried out by the lithium acetate method of (Ito *et al.*, J. Bacteriol., 153, 163-168, 1983). Yeast culturing was carried out as described below. msDNA was produced and was detected by extending the 3' end of msDNA by avian myeloblastosis virus reverse transcriptase (AMV-RT). This yielded a main product of 117 nucleotides. Treatment of this product with ribonuclease A resulted in a DNA of 105 nucleotides. These results are in good agreement with the structure of msDNA-Ec67. (See Lampson *et al.*, Science, 243, 1033-1038, 1989). The production of msDNA-Ec67 was further conformed by Southern blot hybridization.

To determine whether the production of msDNA-Ec67 could occur in yeast without the RT genes from retron Ec67, the following work was performed.

An RNA preparation from cells harboring YEp521-M2 only contains the msr-msd region under the GAL10 promoter, and described herein above (See FIG. 7) was analyzed by Southern blot hybridization. As shown in lane 2, FIG. 9, no band corresponding to msDNA-Ec67 was detected, indicating that the RT gene from retron-Ec67 is essential for the msDNA synthesis in yeast cells.

In a similar manner, CHO cells can be transformed using known strategies and techniques. The same could be done with HeLa cells or other vertebrate mammalian cells.

Gene Rearrangement in Retrons. An important finding in connection with the invention is that the yield of msDNA in transfected yeast cells is significantly improved by means which cause, it is believed, an increase in production of RT.

One such strategy is to reduce by as many as possible the numbers of the AUG codons between the transcriptional initiation site of the GAL10 promoter (or any other promoter used for that purpose) and the initiation codon of the RT gene. Best results were obtained when a portion of the 5' end non-coding region containing initiation translation codons AUG is deleted, but for the first AUG codon in closest proximity to the 5' end.

Thus, it was found that a significant portion of the 5' end of the non-coding region was not essential to production of msDNA in yeast cells. Deletion of a portion of the nucleotide sequence containing the AUG codons significantly improved the yield of msDNA production.

Specifically in YEp521-M1 (See FIG. 7), there are 417-bp from the 5' end HindIII site to the initiation codon GAA for RT. (See FIG. 7 in Lampson et al., Science, 243, 1033-1038, 1989). A deletion of the 240-bp sequence upstream of the msr gene from the left hand most HindIII site to immediately upstream of msr of YEp521-M1 (See FIG. 7) was carried out.

For this purpose, the fragments of 140-bp msr-msd (including 5 extra bases upstream of msd and 18 extra bases at the 3' end of the msr-msd region upstream of msd) (after PCR amplification) and the 1.8-kb RT gene (including 8 bases upstream) of the initiation codon of the RT gene (also after PCR amplification) (and 4 bases downstream of the termination codon), were cloned into the HindIII and BamHI sites of YEp521-M1 yielding YEp521-M3 (See FIG. 7). The yield of msDNA-Ec67 in transfected yeast with YEp521-M3 was shown to be significantly increased, as discussed below.

Another important finding made to substantially increase the yield of msDNAs in yeast is to transpose the position of the RT gene with respect to the msr-msd region. In bacterial retrons, the msr-msd region is in front of the RT gene; when the RT was moved upstream of the msr-msd region, a further increase in yield of msDNA was observed. This was accomplished as follows.

Since the msr-msd region of YEp521-M3 still contains 3 AUG codons, YEp521-M4 (See FIG. 7) was constructed, in which the order of the RT gene and the msr-msd region was reversed, i.e., the msr-msd region being positioned after the RT gene. In YEp521-M4, there is only one AUG codon between the left hand-most HindIII site and the BamHI site (See FIG. 7), which exists in the multiple cloning sites of PUC19. (Yabisch-Perron *et al.*, Gene, **33**, 103-119, 1985). This AUG codon is terminated by a termination codon, UAG after 5 codons. The initiation codon, GAA, for the RT gene was placed 6 codons after the termination codon in the same reading frame.

10 YEp-M5 was then constructed from YEp521-M4 by adding 50-bp antisense DNA for *cdc28* into the region coding for msd (described in further detail below). Therefore, two plasmids were constructed in which the order of the RT gene and the msr-msd region was reversed.

The yield of msDNA-Ec67 in transfected yeast cells with YEp521-M4 was compared between YEp521-M4 and YEp521-M3. This gene rearrangement brought about a further increase of yield over YEp521-M3. The msDNA production was increased approximately 1.2 and 9.4-fold with YEp521-M3 and YEp521-M4, respectively, over YEp521-M1.

20 It has been reported that a ribosomal subunit (carrying Met-trNA^{met} and various initiation factors) binds initially at the 5' end of mRNA and then scans through the mRNA stopping and then initiates translation at the first AUG codon in a favorable context (Kozak, *J. Cell Biology*, **108**, 229-241, 1989). From a recent survey of 699 vertebrate mRNAs, GCCGCCaCCAUG emerges as the consensus sequence for initiation of translation in higher eucaryotes (Boeke *et al.*, Cell, **40**, 491-500, 1985). The survey reports the study of the 5' non-coding sequences of the 699 vertebrates mRNAs (all sequences to which access could be had in the literature). The mRNA source of the vertebrates included human, (muscle, skeletal, liver, intestinal, etc.) bovine, rat and others. Also in yeasts, AUG was reported

to be the consensus of sequence for initiation of translation. (Hamilton et al., Nucl. Acids Res., 15, 3581-3583, 1987) It is noted that Kozak, J. Cell Biology, 108, 229-241, 1989 also reported variations and exceptions to the more general rule described above. For instance, there are reported cases where initiation is not restricted to first AUG codon, which therefore is not used exclusively, but includes other AUG codons in the vicinity of the 5' end. Further, inactivating the first AUG codon closest to the 5' end, allowed ribosomes to initiate translation at another codon (UUG).

10 As described herein above, the location of the initiation codon of the ORF for various msDNAs can vary (e.g., 19-bp from the start of the msd gene for Ec86 retron and 77-bp for the Mx162 retron). Thus, one skilled in the art can adjust the length of the excised non-coding region of the retron when the above strategy is followed.

The finding in connection with the invention described above, namely, that a significant improvement in yield of msDNAs takes place when AUG codons between the transcriptional site of the GAL10 promoter and the initiation codon of the RT gene are deleted, but for the one AUG codon closest to the 5' end which is preserved, is therefore consistent with the above-discussed literature reports. Accordingly, this finding made in accordance with the invention with respect to the
20 production of msDNAs is not intended to be limited to yeast, but can reasonably be predicted to apply to other msDNA-producing transfected eucaryotes, in particular higher eucaryotes like mammalian cells, e.g., HeLa cells, CHO, COS-1 cells and others.

The same observation can be made regarding the position of the RT gene upstream of the msr-msd region. This finding too is believed to have general applicability to the production of msDNAs in eucaryotes, as noted above. It is believed that these described strategies may contribute to an increase in RT and ultimately in yield of msDNAs.

It will be apparent to one skilled in the art that the two strategies described (deletion of AUG codons and inversion of the respective positions of the RT gene and the msr-msd region, do not have to be performed together (as shown with respect to YEp521-M4), which is a best mode to date. For instance, the strategy may be performed without the deletion strategy, and vice-versa. Further, as noted above, any strategy which will contribute to the increase of the production of RT, is considered within the scope of the invention.

The msDNAs which are synthesized from these new retrons are also new.

10 As has been noted herein, it is not necessary that one promoter for the RT gene and the msr-msd region be used. More than one can be used, one for the RT and one for the msr-msd region. When it is desired to use two promoters, either one or both of the strategies to increase RT production namely the inversion and/or deletion strategy can also be used, as will be apparent to one skilled in the art.

It is noteworthy that the DNA sequences, which contain these unique retrons (due to the deletions and/or position inversion) and which encode the new msDNAs, are new when compared to known bacterial retrons. So are the replicating vehicles carrying these retrons and the transfected eucaryotes harboring these vehicles. They provide effective means to produce new single-stranded DNA in eucaryotes in improved yields.

20 It is to be noted also that the two above-described strategies which have been discussed with respect to eucaryotes are applicable to msDNAs produced from modified retrons in procaryotes.

The invention has been illustrated with an illustrative retron, Ec67. However, by a similar procedure, yeast can be made to produce other msDNAs. For instance, in a similar manner, retron Ec73 can be used to transform yeast strain SP1 to produce msDNA-Ec73.

Likewise, a similar procedure can be followed to transform and produce msDNA-Mx65 in yeast from the necessary retron elements. See Dhundale *et al.*, *JBC*, 263, 9055-9058, 1988. Its ORF codes for 427 amino acid residues.

If it is desired to produce msDNA-Mx162 in yeast, the appropriate DNA fragment containing retron Mx162 can be prepared from a 17.5-kb *Sal*I fragment which is disclosed in Yee *et al.*, *Cell*, 38, 203-209, 1984. Its ORF codes for 485 amino acid residues.

For the expression of msDNA-Ec107, a similar strategy may be followed. The retron is a 1.3-kb DNA fragment of which the 34-bp intergenic sequence between *pyrE* and *ttk* (in FIG. 4) is deleted. The retron contains an ORF coding for 319 amino acid residues (from base 396 to 1352 in FIG. 2). The reference to Figures made hereinabove is to Dhundale *et al.*, *Cell*, 51, 1105, 1987. This retron is the smallest yet found in bacteria.

The retron for Sa163 was determined to be contained in a 480-bp DNA fragment encompassing the *msd* and *msr* regions (Furuichi *et al.*).

The retron for Ec73 was determined to be contained in a 3.5-kb *Sal*I(b)-*Eco*RI(c) fragment. See FIG. 1A of Sun *et al.*. For details on Ec73, see below.

The retron for Ec86 was determined to be contained in a 3.5-kb *Pst*I fragment (Lim and Maas, *Cell*, 56, 891-904, 1989).

Likewise, from retrons Sa163, Ec86 and Ec73, the corresponding msDNAs, msDNA-Sa163, msDNA-Ec86 and msDNA-Ec73 may be produced in transfected yeast cells. If plant or mammalian vertebrate cells are used, appropriate manipulations and strategies will be followed.

Similar techniques may be followed to express other msDNAs known or yet to be found or to be synthesized from their respective retrons. All of these retrons are expected to contain the elements necessary to synthesize the unique features of msDNAs, as is described herein.

Thus, in general retrons containing the essential features described herein are useful to produce in vivo in eucaryotes the stable (not degraded) msDNAs having the conserved and characteristic features described herein.

msDNA-Ec73 is synthesized from retron Ec73 which is described in Sun et al., Journal of Bacteriology, 173, 4171-4181, 1991. This reference is incorporated by reference. FIG. 2 therein shows the nucleotide sequence capable of synthesizing msDNA-Ec73, a 3.5-kb S(b)-E(c) fragment. It was determined that the first ATG codon at position 11,544 is the initiation for the necessary RT gene and the ORF for the RT is of 316 residues.

10 It is to be noted that in all retrons known to date, the RT gene is located at 20 to 77-bp upstream of the msd gene (downstream of the msd gene).

In all retrons studied to date, it is believed that the promoter elements serve as the promoters for both msdRNA synthesis and the ORF. For instance, for msDNA-Ec67, promoter elements in a -10 region TTGACA and in a -35 region TGAAT, are believed to fulfill this function. See Lampson et al., Science, 243, 1033-1038, 1989. However, in accordance with the invention, it is not essential that there be one promoter element for both components, but rather two promoter elements, one for initiating RNA polymerase transcription for the RT gene and the other for the msr-msd region. Thus the msr-msd region and the RT gene can be
20 expressed under two independent promoters, which would be likely to complement each other. However, it appears at this time that at least for two of the msDNAs described herein (msDNA-Ec67 and msDNA-Ec73), the production of msDNA-Ec67 can only be complemented by the RT-Ec67 and not by the RT-Ec73 or vice-versa.

Further, it is often desired to use a strong promoter rather than the native promoter.

Another important embodiment of the invention relates to the in vivo production in eucaryotes of any DNA fragment(s), non-native or foreign, to the msDNA structure. Likewise, the vectors and the transfected eucaryotic hosts, carrying such foreign DNA fragment(s) are encompassed by the invention. The

invention thus makes possible the synthesis in vivo in eucaryotes of stable msDNAs which encompass a foreign DNA fragment in the DNA portion or a foreign RNA fragment in the DNA portion of the DNA-RNA hybrid structure. Of particular interest are msDNAs which include a single-strand or DNA or RNA fragment which is complementary to the mRNA of a particular target gene (or fragment) thereof (antisense DNA or RNA).

In one example of this embodiment, there was constructed a plasmid, YEp521-M5, into which there was inserted in the msd region, nucleotides 299-426 of YEp521-M4 (the boxed region of the lower strand of FIG. 7 of Lampson et al., Science, 243, 1033-1038, 1989), a XhoI restriction recognition site (T[↓]CTAG)); a foreign DNA fragment of 50-bp was inserted in this XhoI site. YEp521-M5 was transformed into yeast (SP-1) and the subsequently expressed msDNA designated herein as msDNA-Ye117 (see FIG. 2B).

In a like manner, there may be inserted into the msr region of YEp521-M4 a restriction recognition site, and into a DNA fragment. This retron may be transformed into yeast (SP-1), and the subsequently expressed msDNA is a new structure. It corresponds to the structure designated here as msDNA-Ye117, except that the new foreign fragment is in the RNA portion of the msDNA.

The invention makes possible the construction of a system that may be used to regulate the production of genes. The modified msDNAs of the invention contain in the DNA portion, a clone DNA fragment from a gene downstream of a promoter in the orientation promoting the production of antisense DNA or RNA (micRNAs). The "micRNA" terminology has been applied to an RNA transcript which is an mRNA-interfering-complementary RNA (Coleman et al., Cell, 37, 429-436 (1984) and literature references cited therein). "micRNA" has been reported to inhibit the production of certain proteins (e.g., OmpF). A similar regulation has

been reported for a micRNA and the gene for the Tn10 transposase gene. The gene for the micRNA and for the transposase are reported to be transcribed in opposite directions off the same segment of DNA, such that the 5' ends of their transcripts can form a complementary hybrid. The hybrid is thought to inhibit the translation of the transposase mRNA. Coleman *et al.*, *supra.*, report the construction of an artificial "mic" system designed to regulate the expression of any specific gene in *E. coli*.

10 Various cell division cycle (cdc) genes are known; by now some 50 different cdc genes have been defined in terms of landmark events occurring during duplication of cellular molecules (*e.g.*, glycolic events). Various cdc genes and their functions are described in Watson *et al.*, *Molecular Biology of the Gene*, Fourth Ed. (1987), Chapter 18. Amongst these are cdc4 required for initiation of DNA synthesis in the mitotic cell division cycle and other functions; cdc7 of similar function to cdc4 but for premeiotic DNA synthesis; cdc28 necessary for duplication of the spindle pole body is homologous to mammalian protein kinases and has protein kinase activity, and others like cdc8, cdc9 and others.

The strategy to produce a msDNA containing a foreign dsDNA fragment in its DNA portion is depicted in FIG. 10. The DNA fragment is shown (dark bar). The 50-bp nucleotide fragment is shown below with

20 5' TCGATGTAATTTGCTAATTCACCGCTCATGTTTGAAGGATAGTTCTATTTGATC 3'
ACATTAAACGATTAAGTGGCGAGTACAAGCTTCCTATCAAGATAAACTAGAGCT 5'

Yeast cells (SP-1) transfected with YEp521-M5 produced a new msDNA-like structure, msDNA-Ye117, shown in FIG. 2B (analyzed by polyacrylamide-urea gel electrophoresis). This new msDNA construct contains the 50-bp DNA fragment. It is contemplated that the new msDNA is a useful vector for antisense DNA. The

new construct is expected to produce a single-stranded DNA which is complementary to a specific mRNA, in this instance, that of *cdc28* and inhibit the expression of that mRNA, and of the gene.

Antisense DNA (micDNA) and micRNAs which are complementary to regions of the mRNA known to interact with ribosomes, would be of particular interest. Hence, such msDNAs are that contain such DNA-micDNA generating regions are of special interest for various applications. Thus, by inserting an appropriate DNA fragment of a gene after a promoter, e.g., into an XhoI site, one can construct with the msDNAs disclosed herein (and others) a system to specifically
10 regulate the expression of any gene.

This is the first time that such antisense system has been provided from a molecule produced in an eucaryote.

It is contemplated that other DNA fragments be inserted in the msd region and/or the msr region of the plasmid here disclosed and the corresponding new msDNAs synthesized which may have similar functions, e.g., to generate a micDNA or a micRNA complementary to a mRNA to inhibit its gene.

Likewise, YEp521-M1 can be modified, producing an enlarged new msDNA structure (on the 5' end of the DNA portion of msDNA).

When it is desired to insert a DNA sequence encoding a protein
20 (polypeptide) e.g., two copies of a gene, the DNA sequence will be inserted in opposite orientation to another at a selected restriction site into the msd sequence of an msDNA of choice, such as YEp521-M4. There is expected to be produced in an eucaryotic host, a novel msDNA-RNA structure. When the lacZ gene is incorporated into a suitable location in the msd region of the selected construct, it is expected that β -galactosidase activity will be detected.

EXAMPLES

The following Examples are offered by way of illustration and are not intended to limit the invention in any manner. In these Examples, all percentages are by weight for solids and by volume for liquids, and all temperatures are in degrees Celsius unless otherwise noted.

For convenience and clarity, the Examples refer to and provide also a detailed description of the Figures.

Example 1Yeast Strains, Media and Growth Condition

10 Yeast SP1 strain (a ura3 leu2 trp1 his3 ade8 can⁻ gal2) was used. Cells were grown in YPD medium (1% yeast extract, 2% bactopectone, and 2% glucose). For screening transformants of YEp52 and its derivatives, a minimal medium was used (Rose et al., Methods in Yeast Genetics: A Laboratory Course Manual, Cold Spring Harbor Lab., Cold Spring Harbor, NY, 1990), supplemented with all nutrients required but leucine. For galactose induction, 0.15ml of the pre-cultured cells in the minimal medium containing 2% galactose instead of glucose were utilized. The cells were grown at 30° until late-log phase. Yeast transformations were carried out by the lithium acetate method (6). Transformation of yeast cells was confirmed as follows: the plasmid prepared from yeast transformants was transformed into E. coli
 20 DH-5 (F⁻endA1 recA1 hsdR17 (rk⁻,k⁺) supE44 thi-1, gyrA96, relA1) and the plasmid prepared from DH-5 cells was not yet subsequently characterized. Plasmid DNA from yeast cells was prepared according to the method described by Hoffman and Winston, Gene, 57, 268-272, 1987.

Plasmids. YEp52 (Broach et al., Experimental Manipulation of Gene Expression, Academic Press Inc., New York, 1983) was used to construct plasmids for expression of msDNA in yeast. This plasmid contains the ColE1 origin of

replication, a promoter of the GAL10 gene, LEU2, the 2 μ -circle origin of replication, and the 2 μ -circle REP3 locus. Retron-Ec67 was prepared from plasmid pC1-1BPv4 in which the 4-kb BalI-PvuII fragment (DNA fragment from the BalI to the 2nd PvuII site from the left end of the map described in FIG. 5 of Lampson et al., Science, 243, 1033-1038, 1989), was cloned into the HincII site of pUC9. E. coli harboring this plasmid produces msDNA-Ec67. A total RNA fraction was prepared from cells transformed with pC1-1EP5c. pC1-1EP5c contains the 5-kb PstI(a)-EcoRI fragment encompassing the entire 4-kb BalI-PvuII sequence in pC1-1BPv4 (see FIG. 5 of Lampson et al., Science, 243, 1033-1038, 1989) in pUC9.

10 Plasmid Construction. Plasmid YEp521 was constructed by introducing the multiple cloning sites of pUC19 (Yanisch-Perron et al., Gene, 33, 103-119, 1985) into YEp52 (Broach et al., Experimental Manipulation of Gene Expression, Academic Press Inc., New York, 1983), which was designed to obtain high-level, inducible expression of a cloned gene under the GAL10 promoter in yeast. The DNA fragment containing the pUC19 multiple cloning site was isolated by digestion of pUC19 with EcoRI; the cleaved ends were filled in with the Klenow fragment of DNA polymerase I, and then digested with HindIII. The resulting 54-bp fragment was cloned into YEp52 by replacing a fragment between the BclI (filled in with the Klenow fragment) and HindIII sites, resulting in YEp521. YEp521, thus constructed, contains the
20 multiple cloning sites from pUC19, except for EcoRI, downstream of the GAL10 promoter. The 4-kb HindIII-BamHI fragment from pC1-1BPv4 was cloned into the HindIII and BamHI sites of YEp521. As a result, the msr-msd region and the RT gene of retron-Ec67 were placed downstream of the GAL10 promoter. This plasmid is designated YEp521-M1 as shown in FIG. 7.

In order to eliminate a fragment of 242 bases upstream of msr which contains several ATG codons, polymerase chain reaction (PCR) was performed using YEp521-M1 as a template with two synthetic oligonucleotides, M2-a (5'-GCAAGCTTCA-TAAACACGCATGT^{3'}) and M2-b (5'-CTGGATCCAGAAACGCATGCAGG^{3'}) as primers. These sequences correspond to the sequences from base 243 to 258 of retron Ec67 for

M2-a and from base 384 to 369 for M2-b (see FIG. 7 of ²²), which flank the msr-msd region. The 140-bp PCR product was gel-purified and digested with HindIII and BamHI. The resulting fragment was cloned into the HindIII and BamHI sites of YEp521, yielding YEp521-M2. YEp521-M2 contains only the msr-msd region under the GAL10 promoter.

To insert the RT gene at the BamHI site of YEp521-M2, the 1.8-kb BamHI fragment encompassing the RT gene was amplified by PCR using YEp521-M1 as a template and two oligonucleotides, M3-a (5'-CTGGATCCAAGAAATGACAAAA-ACA^{3'}) and M3-b (5'-CTGGATCCTTCATTAGCTATTTAACAT^{3'}) as primers, which
 10 correspond to base 409 to 429 and from base 2182 to 2163 of retron-Ec67 (see FIG. 7 of Lampson *et al.*, Science, 243, 1033-1038, 1989), respectively. The 1.8-kb fragment was gel-purified, digested with BamHI, and closed into the BamHI site of YEp521-M2. The resulting plasmid was designated YEp521-M3.

YEp521-M4 was constructed to change the order of the msr-msd region and the RT gene. The msr-msd region was amplified by PCR using M2-a and M2-b (see above) except that SmaI sites were added at their 5' ends. The 1.8-kb BamHI fragment containing the RT gene was cloned into the BamHI site of YEp521. Subsequently, the 140-bp SmaI fragment containing the msr-msd region was cloned into the SmaI site of the above plasmid and resulting plasmid was designated YEp521-M4.
 20

YEp521-M5 was constructed from YEp521-M4 to add the 50-bp antisense DNA for *cdc28* (XhoI fragment) into the msd region. The XhoI site was added into the msd region of YEp521-M4 by PCR. This construct was then digested by XhoI; then the antisense DNA was ligated to the msd region of retron Ec67. This plasmid was transformed into yeast (SP-1) and the subsequently expressed msDNA designated herein as msDNA-Yel17.

Detection of msDNA. A total RNA fraction from yeast cells was prepared as described by Elder *et al.*, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA, 80, 2432-2436, 1983 and

a total RNA fraction from E. coli was prepared from E. coli harboring pC1-1EP5c by the method described by Chomzynski et al., Anal. Biochem., 162, 156-159, 1987.

To label msDNA with reverse transcriptase, the total RNA fraction prepared from 0.9ml of a late-log culture was added to 20 µl of a reaction mixture containing 30mM Tris-HCl (pH 8.2), 50mM KCl, 10mM MgCl₂, 5mM DTT, 0.2mM each of dTTP, dGTP, dCTP, 5 µCi of [γ -³²P]dATP and 5 units of avian myeloblastosis virus reverse transcriptase (AMV-RT; Molecular Genetic Resources). The reaction mixture was incubated at 30°C for 1 hour, and an aliquot of the reaction mixture was subjected to electrophoresis with a 6% polyacrylamide -8M urea gel. Another aliquot was treated with RNase A (10 µg/ml) for 10 minutes at 37°C and subjected to electrophoresis.

msDNA-Ec67 was also detected by Southern blot analysis (Southern, Mol. Biol., 98, 503-517, 1975). Total RNA from 2.5ml of a late-log culture was applied to a 1.5% agarose gel with E buffer [40mM Tris HCl (pH 8.0), 10mM sodium acetate, 2mM EDTA]. After electrophoresis, the gel was blotted to a nylon membrane filter (PALL BLODYNE A TRANSFER MEMBRANE; ICN) by the capillary transfer method. Hybridization was carried out in 50% (v/v) formamide, 5 x SSPE [1 x SSPE; 180mM NaCl, 10mM sodium phosphate (pH 7.4), 1mM EDTA], 0.3% sodium dodecyl sulfate, and 5 x Denhardt's solution (Denhardt, Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun., 23, 641-646 (1966)) with the nick-translated 140-bp msr-msd region as a probe (Rigby et al., J. Mol. Biol., 113, 237-251, 1977).

As noted above, the invention provides for the expression of the desired msDNAs from eucaryotes in general. While the invention has been illustrated with a yeast of the genus Saccharomyces, others are readily suitable to practice the invention.

A convenient source of suitable yeasts is found in the ATCC Catalogue of Yeasts, 18th Ed., 1990. Because of practical and economic importance, the invention is particularly directed to the genus Saccharomyces which is extensively

used in baking, beer, wine and other industries. Conventionally these yeasts are referred to as baker's, brewer's and wine yeasts.

Amongst these, of special interest are the S. cerevisiae strains, the S. bayanus, S. carlsbergensis, S. diateticus, and S. uvarum, which lend themselves to transformation with the vectors of the invention. Further, to express the msDNAs, one may use vertebrate host cells like COS-1, CHO and HeLa cells or in vertebrate cells or plant cells.

Plants that may be used include monocotyledons and dicotyledons. Illustrative examples of plants which may be transformed are the following: alfalfa, soybeans, maize and wheat. Genetic Engineering of Plants, An Agricultural Perspective, Edited by Kosuge et al., Plenum Press (1983).

To carry out the present invention, various cloning vectors may be used to transfect compatible eucaryotic host cells for replication of the vector. Thereafter the transformants are identified, plasmid DNA prepared therefrom, and the msDNAs extracted and purified.

Vectors for expression of cloned genes in yeasts are described in Methods in Enzymology, Vol. 194, "Guide to Yeast Genetics and Molecular Biology", page 373 (Guthrie and Fink, Eds., Academic Press Inc., 1991). It will be apparent from one skilled in the art to select an appropriate promoter for expressing msDNAs in yeast with or without a foreign DNA fragment, such as from regulatable promoters of the GAL family, e.g., GAL4, GAL80, GAL1, GAL2, GAL7, GAL10, GAL11, MEL1; ADH1 and PGK; also see Broach et al., Experimental Manipulation of Gene Expression, Academic Press, Inc., New York, 1983 or non-regulatable strong promoters.

Oligonucleotide synthesis may be carried out by a number of methods including those disclosed in U.S. Pat. No. 4,415,734, and in Matteucci et al., J. Am. Chem. Soc., 103 (11):3185-3191 (1981), Adams et al., J. Am. Chem. Soc., 105 (3):661-663 (1983), and Bemcage et al., Tetrahedron Letters, 22 (20):1859-1867 (1981).

For the expression of msDNAs in higher eucaryotes with or without selected DNA fragment, one skilled in the art may refer to and use known techniques. The advantages of synthesizing particular eucaryotic proteins in eucaryotes are well known. Depending on the msDNA which is intended to be produced, an appropriate eucaryote host cell will be selected. See Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual, Second Edition, §3, §16.3 and seq. (Sambrook et al., Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, 1989). The eucaryotic expression vehicle will contain, as is known, a promoter and enhancer elements, recognition sequences, the TATA box and upstream promoter elements. Other conventional elements located upstream of the transcription initiation site for replication and selection are known and described in standard laboratory manuals. Vectors are available commercially, for instance from Pharmacia (pMSG, pSVT17, pMT2). For methods for introducing recombinant vectors into mammalian cells, see Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual, Second Edition, §16.30-16.55, (Sambrook et al., Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, 1989). For cosmid vectors for transfection of mammalian cells, see Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual, Second Edition, §23.18 and seq., (Sambrook et al., Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, 1989).

Further, one skilled in the art may wish to refer to Current Protocols In Molecular Biology, Volume 1, §16.12-16.13.7 (Ausubel et al., Eds., Greene Publishing Associates and Wiley-Interscience, 1989), discussing in particular, three vector systems or strategies for introducing foreign genes into mammalian cells with COS cells, CHC and vaccinia viral vectors. One skilled in the art will select the most appropriate system for the production of msDNAs from the selected retrans. Further, for introduction of DNA into mammalian cells. See Current Protocols In Molecular Biology, Volume 1, §9.01-9.93 (Ausubel et al., Eds., Greene Publishing Associates and Wiley-Interscience, 1989).

The msDNAs have several interesting utilities.

A fascinating utility that is being considered is the role that msDNAs of the invention can play on the formation of triple helix DNA, or triplex DNA with a specific duplex on the chromosome. A recent report in Science, 252, 1374-1375 (June 27, 1991), "Triplex DNA Finally Comes of Age", highlights the timeliness of the present invention. Triplex DNA can be formed by binding a third strand to specific recognized sites on chromosomal DNA. Synthetic strands of sizes preferably containing the full complement of bases (such as 11-15 and higher), are discussed. The msDNAs of the invention with long 3' (or 5') ends (and the loop of non-duplexed bases) would appear to be excellent candidates. These regions provide single-stranded DNA necessary for the triplex formation. The resulting triplex DNA is expected to have increased stability and usefulness. New therapies based on the triple helix formation, including in AIDS therapy and selective gene inhibition and others are proposed in the Report.

Artificial, synthetic msDNAs can be designed may be used as antisense DNAs, and/or RNAs and/or ribozymes using the single-stranded DNA or RNA region of msDNAs. Such msDNA (containing a foreign ssDNA or ssRNA fragment) for use as antisense system, has been described above. The production of an msDNA with complementarity with a gene (or portion) thereof, blocks the synthesis of the specific protein itself. The msDNA system produced in eucaryotic cells to generate a desired complementary DNA of an mRNA of a gene, appears to have real potential in eucaryotic cells to block the expression of various harmful or toxic genes, such as drug resistance, oncogenes, and phages or viruses. The system could have applications to AIDS therapy. Of special interest, are the msDNAs that would be produced by HeLa cells and containing such selected DNA fragment for use in antisense applications.

As described above, it is contemplated that genes be inserted for instance, in the the stem region(s) of the msDNAs. Thus the msDNAs may be used for amplification of the selected gene.

The polymerase chain reaction (PCR) is a well-known rapid procedure for in vitro enzymatic amplification of a specific segment of DNA. The standard PCR method requires a segment of double-stranded DNA to be amplified, and always two-single stranded oligonucleotide primers flanking the segment, a DNA polymerase, appropriate deoxyribonucleoside triphosphate (dNTPs), a buffer, and salts (Current Protocols, Section 15).

Thus, the msDNAs due to their unique structure (and stability), are expected to be of value in numerous applications in the biochemical, medical,
10 pharmaceutical and other biological sciences.

It can be seen that the present invention is providing a significant contribution to arts and science.

The invention has been described for one skilled in this and selected art. It is intended that the doctrine of equivalents apply to all features and aspects of the invention.

TABLE I
Summary of the Structure of *mtDNA*

	Structure of <i>mtDNA</i>					Location Transcriptase		
	Length of segment (nt)	Length of segment (nt)	3' end overlap length (nt)	Inverted ^a repeat length (nt)	Position of the inverted θ	Copy number per cell ^b	RT seq and RT seq	Distances between used RT seq
mt162	162	77	8	34	0-20	500-700	485	77
mt65	65	49 ^c (62) ^d	6	15	0-4 (0-17) ^e	100	427	28
Sta163	163	76	8	33	0-19	500	ND	ND
Ec67	67	58	7	13	0-15	500	586	51
Ec86	86	82	11	12	0-14	500	120	19
Ec73	73	75 ^f	5	13	0-15	ND	316	53
Ec107	107	75 ^f	6	16	0-18	ND	319	50

^a See Figure 1.

^b The length of the a1 and a2.

^c Copy numbers are estimated approximately.

^d On the basis of the inverted repeat structures, the primary product is considered to have a longer 5' arm of 13 bases.

^e The distance between and the first cut. The RT gene overlaps by 4 codons (Sun et al., *Science*, submitted (1991)).

^f On the basis of the inverted repeat structures, the lengths of the 5' arm were estimated to be 16, 14, and 17 bases for Ec65, Ec73 and Ec107, respectively.

^g Doublet at a1, *Cell*, 51, 1105-12 (1987) and Yee et al., *Cell*, 38, 203-9 (1984).

^h Doublet at a1, *J. Biol. Chem.*, 263, 9055-58 (1988).

ⁱ Purified at a1, *Cell*, 48, 47-53 (1987) and Purified at a1, *Cell*, 48, 55-62 (1987).

^j Length at a1, *Science*, 243, 1033-36 (1989).

^k Lin and Bess, *Cell*, 55, 891-904 (1989).

^l Sun et al., *Science*, submitted (1991).

^m Barrett et al., *Mol. Microbiol.*, submitted (August 1991).

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THE EMBODIMENTS OF THE INVENTION IN WHICH AN EXCLUSIVE PROPERTY OR PRIVILEGE IS CLAIMED ARE DEFINED AS FOLLOWS:

1. A method for producing a stable msDNA in a competent eucaryotic host cell transfected with a DNA expression vector capable of replication in the eucaryotic host cell, which vector contains a retron capable of msDNA synthesis in the eucaryotic host cell.
2. The method of claim 1 wherein the expression vector is a plasmid.
3. The method of claim 2 wherein the eucaryote host cell is yeast.
4. The method of claim 3 wherein the yeast is of the genus Saccharomyces.
5. The method of claim 1 wherein the eucaryote host cell is a plant or mammalian cell.
6. The method of claim 1 wherein the retron for msDNA contains the msr-msd region and the gene encoding for RT.
7. The method of claim 3 wherein in the retron, the RT gene is downstream of the msr-msd region.
8. The method of claim 3 wherein in the retron, a non-coding DNA fragment of the 5' end upstream of msr which contains several ATG codons, has been deleted but for the initiation codon AUG of the RT gene.

9. The method of claim 8 wherein in the retron, the RT gene is upstream of the msr-msd region.
10. The method of claim 3 wherein the expression vector contains a promoter for a retron consisting of msr-msd region and an RT gene, which promoter is located upstream of msr.
11. The method of claim 10 wherein the promoter is a foreign strong promoter.
12. The method of claim 11 wherein the strong promoter is GAL10.
13. The method of claim 2 wherein in the retron in the plasmid, the msd sequence contains a cloning site.
14. The method of claim 9 wherein a foreign DNA fragment is contained in the msd region of the retron which codes the DNA of the msDNA.
15. The method of claim 1 wherein the retron is in vector YEp521-M1.
16. The method of claim 8 wherein the retron is in vector YEp521-M3.
17. The method of claim 9 wherein the retron is in vector YEp521-M4.
18. The method of claim 14 wherein the retron is YEp521-M5.
19. The msDNA made by the process of claim 7.
20. The msDNA made by the process of claim 8.

21. The msDNA made by the process of claim 9.
22. The msDNA made by the process of claim 14.
23. The method of claim 4 wherein the msDNA molecule comprises a branched single-stranded RNA which is covalently linked to a single-stranded DNA by a 2',5'-phosphodiester bond between the 2'-OH group and an internal rG residue and the 5'-phosphate of the DNA molecule, which RNA is non-covalently linked to the DNA by base-pairing between the complementary 3' ends of the RNA and DNA molecules, which RNA-DNA form stable stem-loop secondary structures, which msDNA is encoded by a primary RNA transcript, pre-msDNA which contains an open-reading frame (ORF) downstream of the msr locus, the ORF encoding a polypeptide which has sequence similarity with retroviral RTs and a highly conserved sequence common to all RTs.
24. The method of claim 4 wherein the stable msDNA which is produced is msDNA-Ec67.
25. The method of claim 4 wherein the stable msDNA which is produced is selected from the group consisting of msDNA-Mx162, msDNA-Mx65, msDNA-Ec107, msDNA-Mx86 and Sal63.
26. The method of claim 4 wherein the ORF is located upstream of the msr locus.
27. The method of claim 26 wherein the stable msDNA which is produced is msDNA-Ec67.

28. A DNA expression vector capable of replication in an eucaryotic host which comprises a retron which is capable of encoding a stable hybrid single-stranded RNA-DNA (msDNA) structure, which retron contains a gene encoding a reverse transcriptase (RT) and one coding region which contains two coding sequences, one "msr" and the other "msd" for encoding, respectively, the RNA and DNA portions of the msDNA.

29. The DNA expression vector of claim 28 wherein in the retron, the RT gene is downstream of the msr-msd region.

30. The vector of claim 29 wherein in the retron a non-coding fragment of the 5' end upstream of msr which contains several ATG codons has been deleted but for the initiation codon AUG of the RT gene.

31. The vector of claim 30 wherein in the retron, the RT gene is upstream of the msr-msd region.

32. The vector of claim 28 which includes a promoter for the msr-msd region and the RT gene, which promoter is located upstream of msr.

33. The vector of claim 32 wherein the promoter is a foreign strong promoter.

34. The vector of claim 33 wherein the promoter is GAL10.

35. The vector of claim 28 in which a foreign DNA fragment is contained in the msd region of the retron which encodes the DNA of the msDNA.

36. The vector of claim 35 wherein the fragment is 50-bp long.

37. The vector of claim 23 which is YEp521-M1.
38. The vector of claim 32 which is YEp521-M3.
39. The vector of claim 33 which is YEp521-M4.
40. The vector of claim 33 which is YEp521-M5.
41. A eucaryotic competent host cell transfected with a DNA expression vector capable of replication, which vector contains a retron capable of msDNA synthesis.
42. The eucaryotic host cell of claim 41 which is yeast.
43. The eucaryotic host cells of claim 41 which are plant or mammalian cells.
44. The eucaryotic host cell of claim 41 wherein the yeast is of the genus Saccharomyces.
45. The eucaryotic host cell of claim 41 wherein the retron contains the msr-msd region and the gene encoding for RT.
46. The eucaryotic host cell of claim 45 wherein in the retron, the RT gene is downstream of the msr-msd region.
47. The eucaryotic host cell of claim 41 wherein in the retron a non-coding fragment of the 5' end upstream of msr which contains several ATG codons, has been deleted but for the initiation codon AUG of the RT gene closest to the 5' end.

48. The eucaryotic host cell of claim 47 wherein in the retron, the RT gene is upstream of the msr-msd region.

49. The eucaryotic host cell of claim 42 wherein the expression vector contains the promoter for the msr-msd region and RT gene, which promoter is located upstream of msr.

50. The eucaryotic host cell of claim 49 wherein the promoter is a foreign strong promoter.

51. The eucaryotic host cell of claim 50 wherein the strong promoter is GAL10.

52. The eucaryotic host cell of claim 48 which contains a retron having a msd region which contains a foreign DNA fragment.

53. The eucaryotic host cell of claim 52 wherein the DNA sequence is 50-bp long.

54. A new msDNA molecule constituted of a single-stranded RNA and a single-stranded DNA portion which molecule comprises a branched single-stranded RNA which is covalently linked to a single-stranded DNA by a 2',5'-phosphodiester bond between the 2'-OH group and an internal rG residue and the 5'-phosphate of the DNA molecule, which RNA is non-covalently linked to the DNA by base-pairing between the complementary 3' ends of the RNA and DNA molecules, which RNA-DNA form stable stem-loop secondary structures, which msDNA is encoded by a primary RNA transcript, pre-msDNA which contains an open-reading frame (ORF) upstream of the msr locus, the ORF encoding a polypeptide which has sequence similarity with

retroviral RTs and a highly conserved sequence common to all known RTs and which msDNA is encoded by a msr-msd region, the msDNA containing a foreign DNA fragment in its 5' end strand of the DNA in the region which was encoded by the msd region of the retron which encoded the DNA of the msDNA.

55. The new msDNA of claim 54 wherein the msDNA is encoded by a plasmid YEp521-M4.

56. The new msDNA of claim 54 wherein the msDNA is encoded by a plasmid YEp521-M5.

57. The new msDNA of claim 54 which contains in its DNA portion which terminates by the 5' end a foreign DNA fragment which is capable of generating an RNA transcript which is complementary to a specific mRNA of a target gene or fragment thereof.

58. The new msDNA of claim 57 wherein the complementary sequence is:

5' TCGATGTAATTTGCTAATTCACCGCTCATGTTCTGAAGGATAGTTCTATTTGATC 3'
ACATTAAACGATTAAGTGGCGAGTACAAGCTTCCTATCAAGATAAACTAGAGCT 5' .

59. The new msDNA of claim 58 wherein the generated RNA is complementary to cdc28.

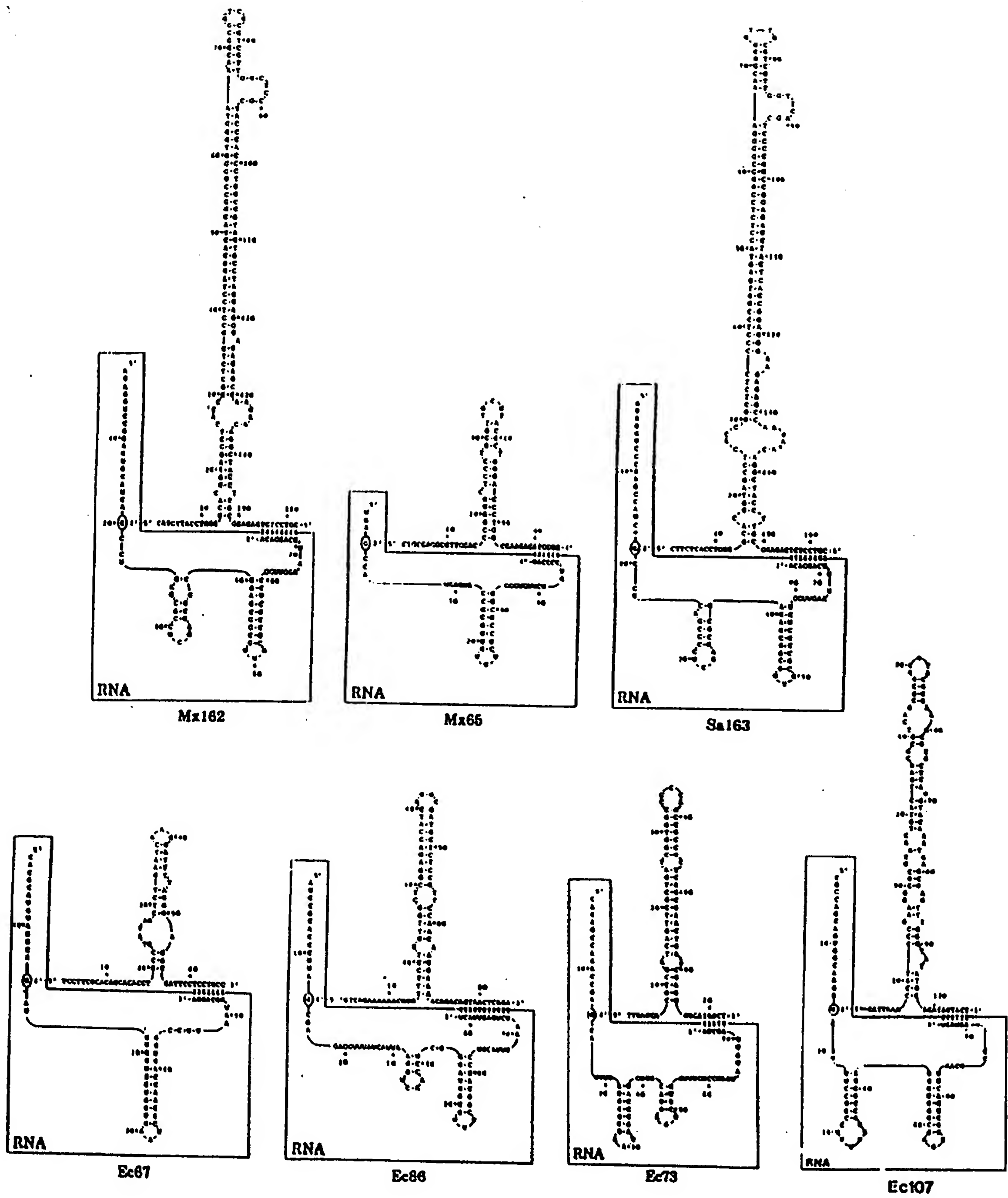
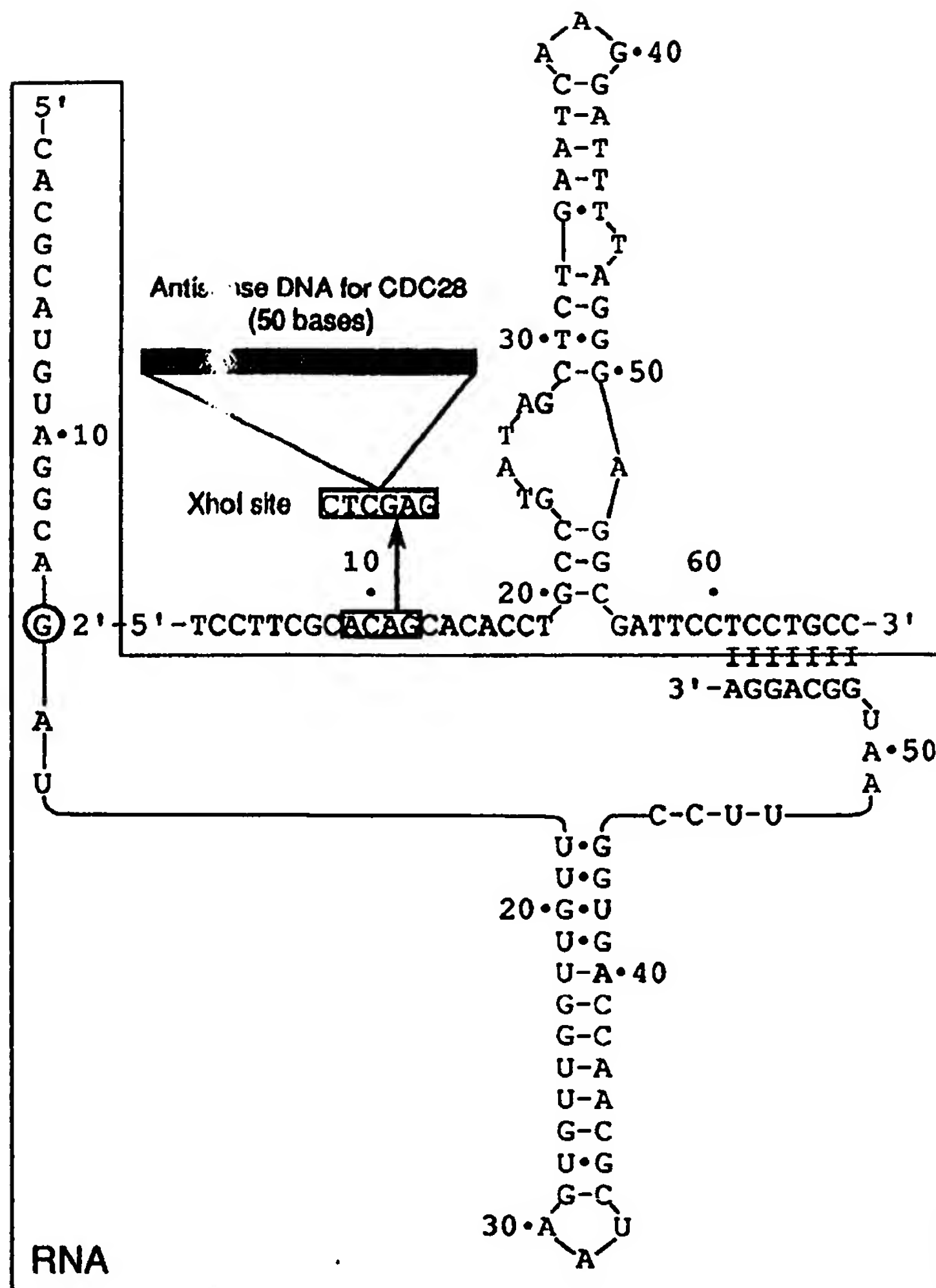


Fig. 2



msDNA-Ye117

Fig. 2B

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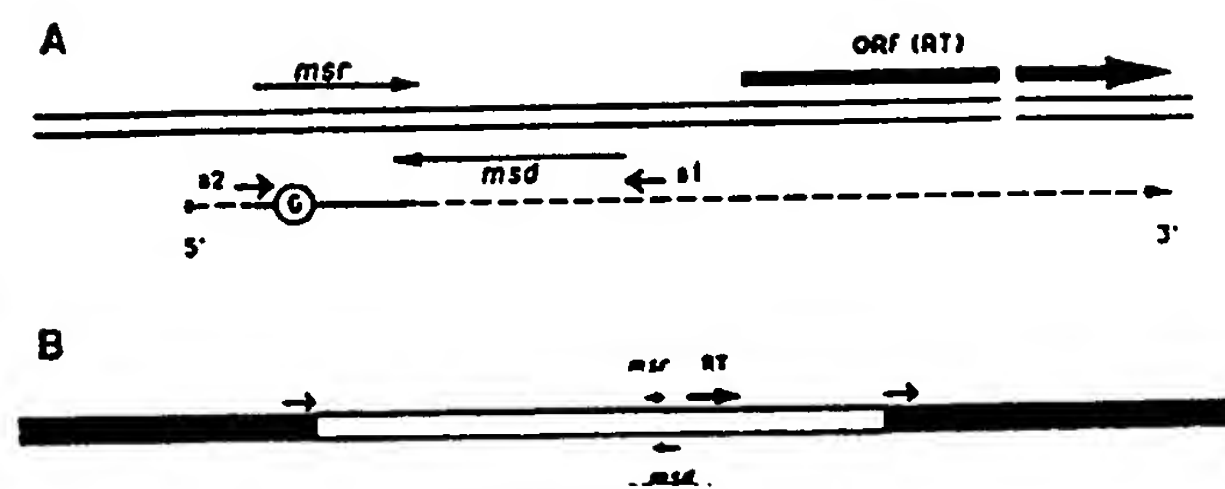


FIGURE 3

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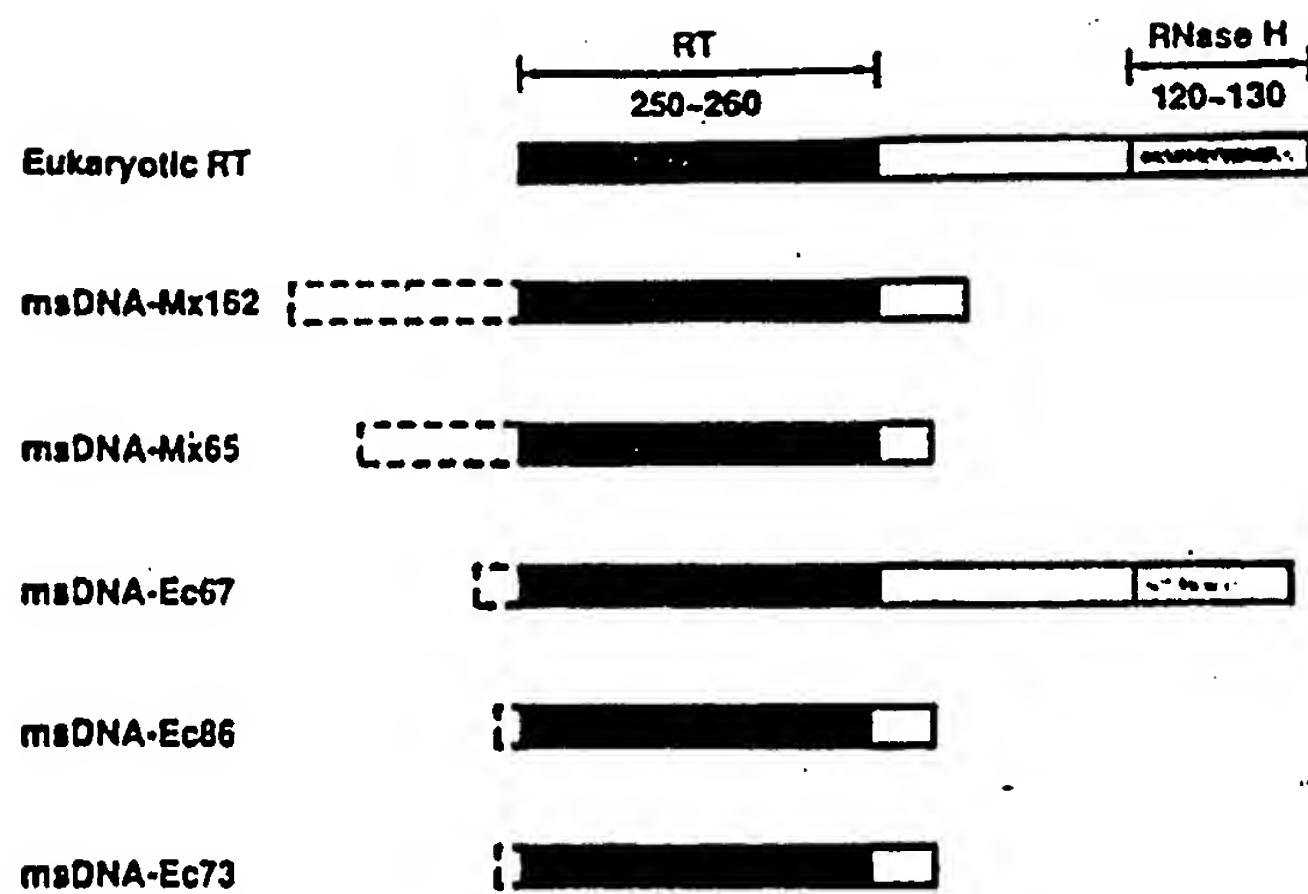


FIGURE 4

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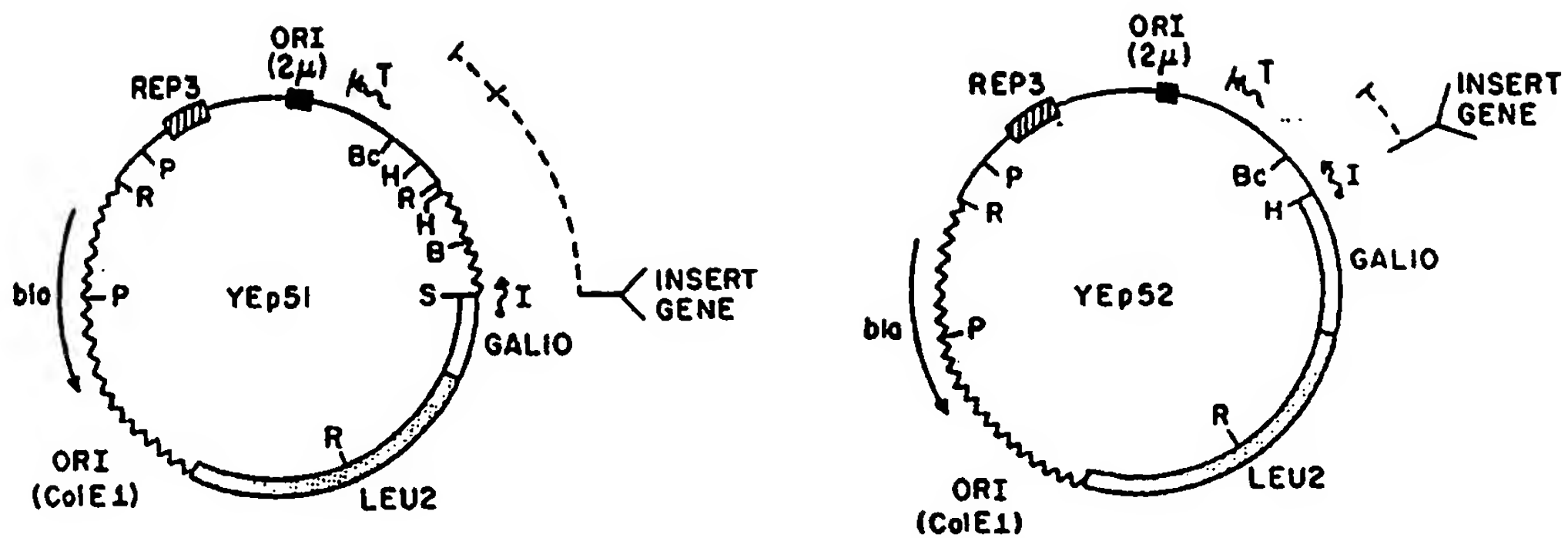


FIGURE 5

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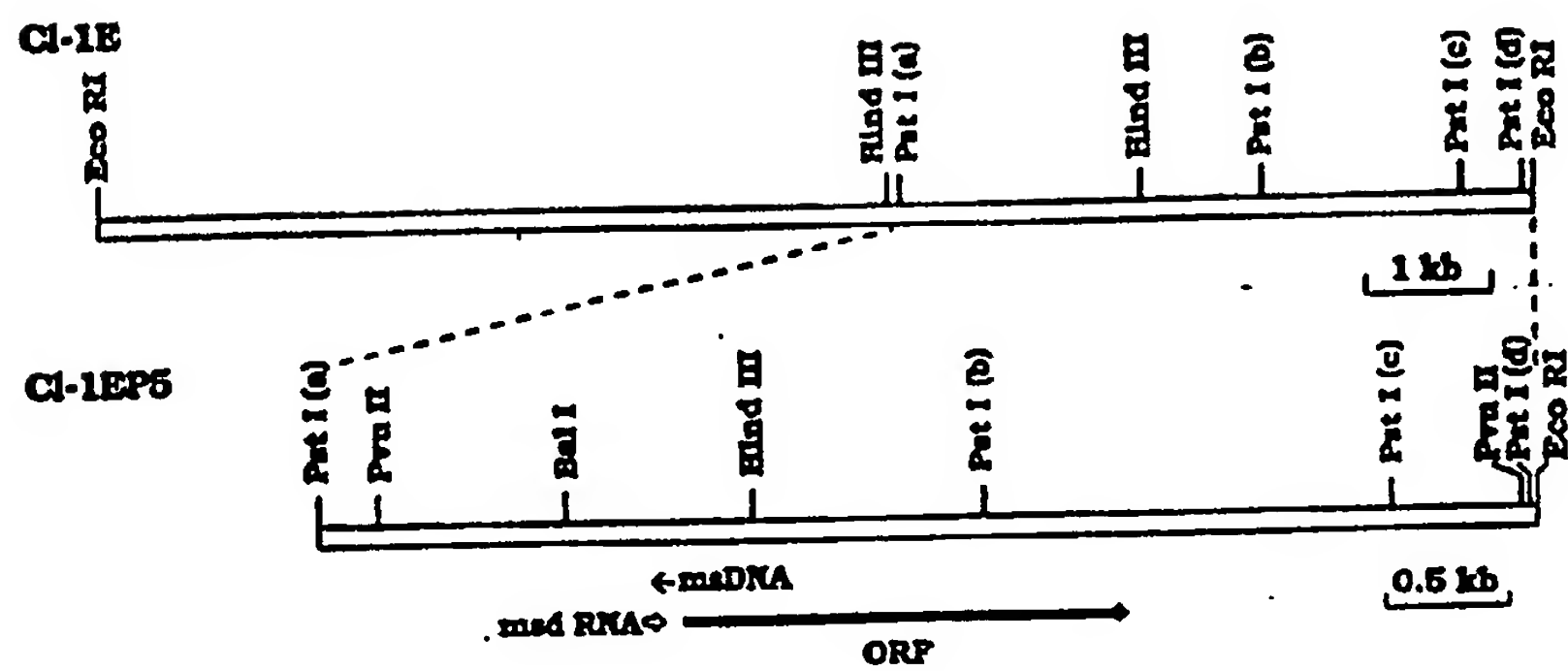


FIGURE 6

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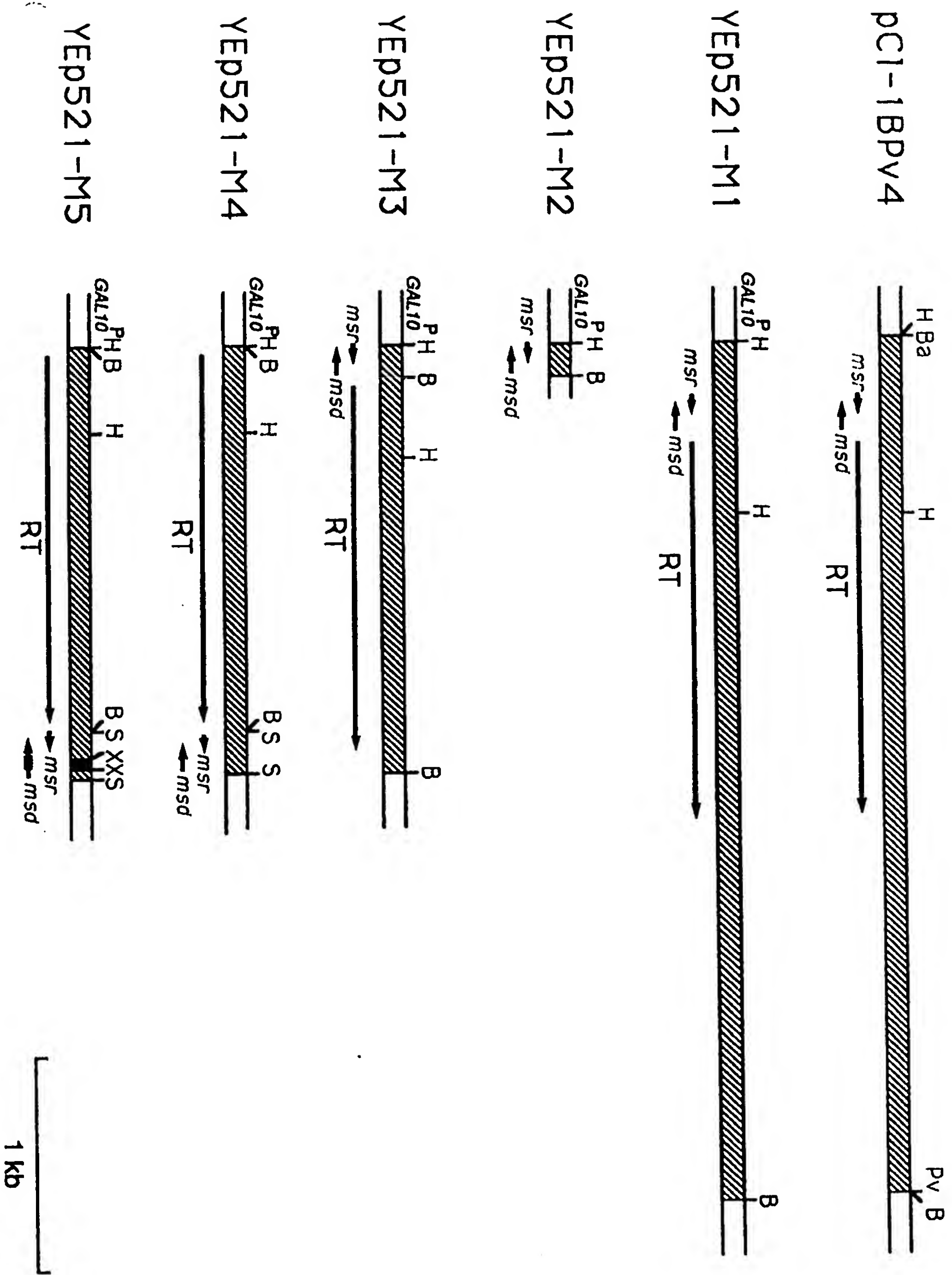


Fig. 7

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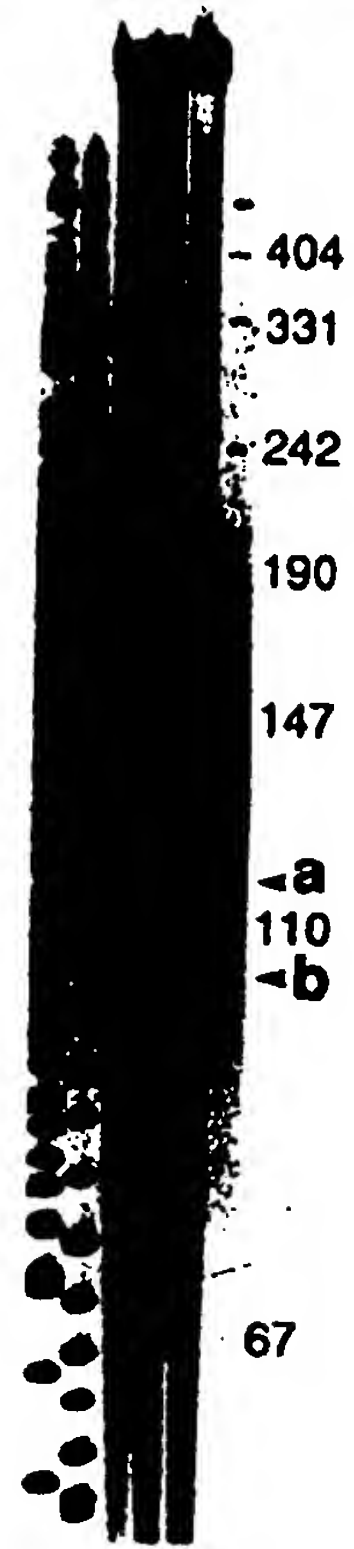


FIGURE 8A

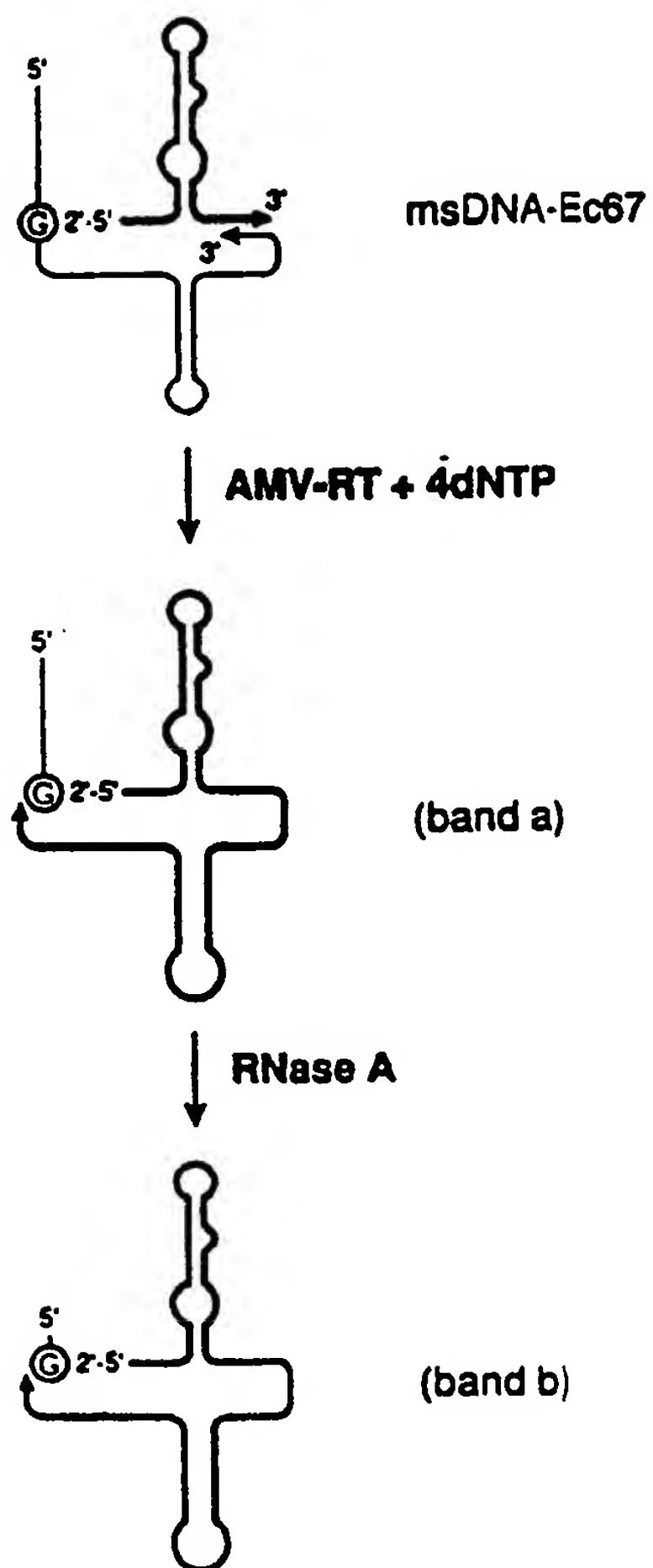


FIGURE 8B

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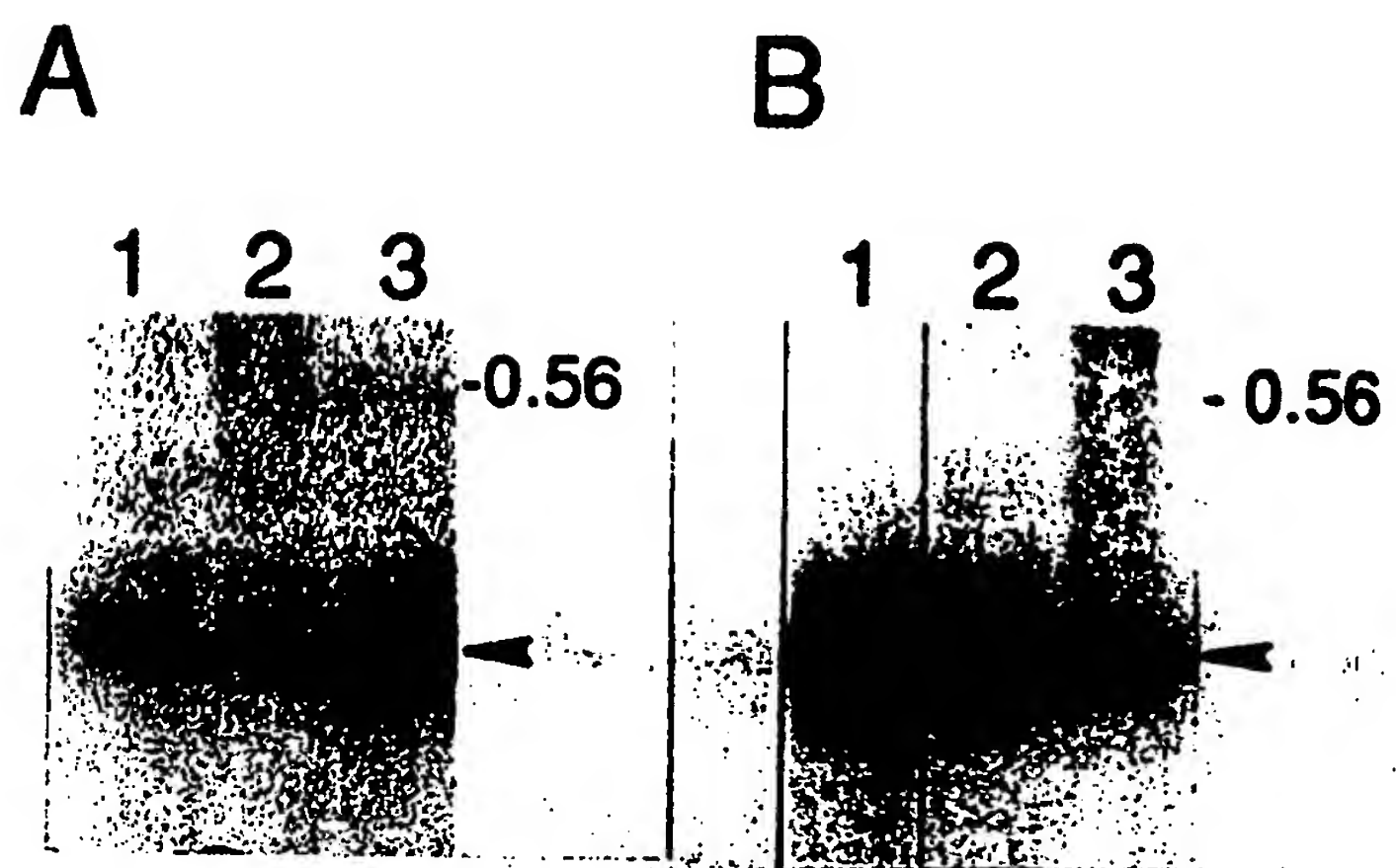
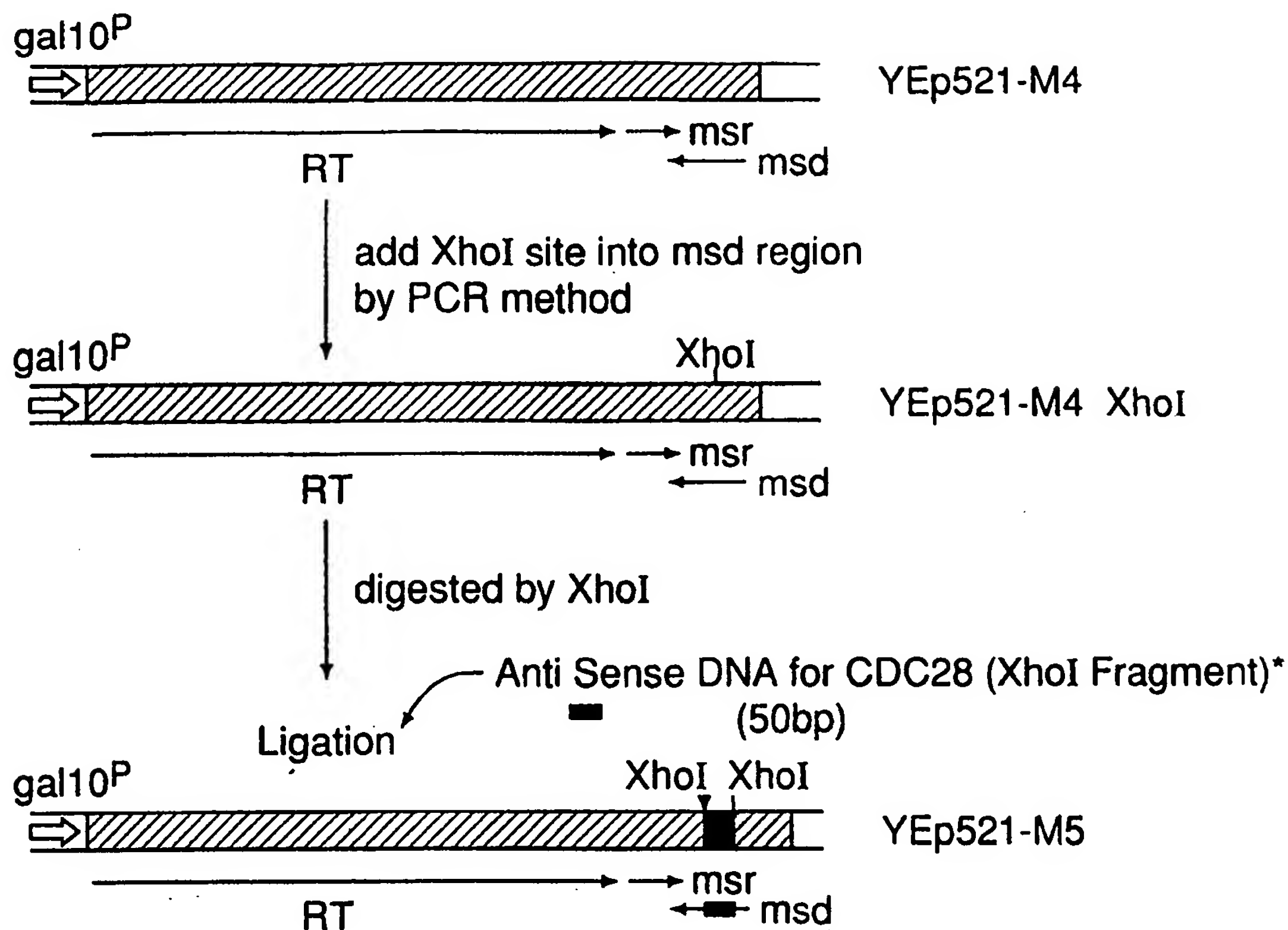


FIGURE 9

"Construction of YEp521-M5"



This plasmid (YEp521-M5)
was transformed into Yeast (SP-1)

*5' TCGATGTAATTTGCTAATTCACCGCTCATGTTCTGAAGGATAGTTCTATTTGATC 3'
ACATTAAACGATTAAGTGGCGAGTACAAGCTTCCTATCAAGATAAACTAGAGCT 5'

Antisense DNA for CDC 28

Fig. 10

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